

...the Boston Courier...
...of NEW-ENGLAND...
...ANNEXATION OF TEXAS...
...and a YAFKEE...
...and buckle on your...
...tyranny, your deep...
...ing now, more full of...
...iron heart of bloodiest...
...a breath! one florid...
...on millions more of...
...in a name, and slavery...
...and blood a market...
...of Democrats their follow...
...fish glee round and...
...up for joy, and half...
...th points to claim the...
...have borne the seat of...
...ose haughty lips in seen...
...must hunt their living...
...bloodhounds on that level...
...e must bow to all the...
...eco lords, these pimps of...
...conscience up to glori...
...with God to keep the let...
...nce by, and see the chie...
...e to come in slavery's...
...the guilt and all the...
...tyrant's throne of fl...
...must be bound, by de...
...guilt and scorn, be...
...one pound of flesh—for...
...but take a half hair's...
...vains? Do we remember...
...and Lexington, and...
...es must make a thing of...
...th yet a tongue, and...
...others' graves, and from...
...our ground, they clasp...
...ne ourselves, but form...
...mothers were, that our...
...hearts as warm with...
...Come, Mothers, cheer...
...field than with our old...
...at buckler, girl on your...
...tion, your armory God's...
...-England? and smile...
...at, whose armor is a...
...of God, the sacred...
...eluctants, and their...
...once more! let Faneuil...
...ed men, the lightning of...
...While you sleep, the...
...hold a wall their bloody...
...back again, in terror...
...earnest deeds, we're...
...TRANSFER...
...t and TRAF from Robert...
...and Dalton, etc.
...ESSEX PRESENTS SMALL...
...I, Robert Benjamin...
...county of Kennebec, at...
...the sole proprietor of...
...of a work called "Light...
...in the District Clerk's...
...Shubertland County, State...
...whereas, I have agreed...
...Thomas Dalton, Charles...
...and Andrew V. Lewis, all...
...in the county of Salis...
...upon themselves the...
...the same for their own...
...benefit of their heirs and...
...and to sell and to...
...Light and Truth," written...
...myself, my heirs and...
...columns arising from...
...the first number which...
...the whole to cost of...
...and reside, including...
...number, to be published...
...n, Roberts, Scott and...
...of said one thousand...
...Light and Truth," and...
...Roberts, Scott and...
...make over unto said...
...all my right, title, in...
...work and every part...
...one thousand copies of...
...on upon the express...
...published by me or...
...or, or some one...
...isting of the four num...
...myself and my heirs...
...and not my heirs...
...transferring to warrant...
...Dalton, Roberts, Scott...
...persons, free from the...
...of which no pencil can...
...seal this tenth day of...
...eighteen hundred and...
...ROBERT B. LEWIS.

...that no honest man, no one who is governed by principle, no republican, and especially no Christian, can give utterance to such a sentiment. Man cannot bequeath, man cannot inherit. Robbery, adultery, concubinage, and alcoholic despotism, cannot be entailed upon any human being; and he who is guilty of these atrocious acts, may plead in vain that he is walking in the footsteps of infamous predecessors. It is in the power of every slaveholder, in this country, in every part of the globe—whatever may be the governmental prohibitions, whatever the laws, instantly to pronounce his slaves free, and it is his duty to do so, at whatever hazard, to himself or to them. God holds no man responsible for the consequences of right action, but for those only which spring from disobedience to the eternal laws of his being. No one but an atheist in heart will argue that it is more safe to do wrong than to do right. If it be true that all men are born equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty, then it can never be politic or proper to disregard that truth, to deny that equality, to wrest from any human being that liberty.

What excuse, then, have the living slaveholders of this country for keeping three millions of their countrymen in chains? What hinder them from proclaiming liberty throughout all their borders? Are they still under the sway of their dead ancestors? What are they doing, any more than those ancestors, to prevent the entailment of slavery on their posterity? Are they not surpassing all those who have preceded them, in slavishness, frenzy and desperation—in deeds of violence and blood—in contempt of all political obligations and duties—in zeal and activity to extend the boundaries of their slave system—in hatred of northern rights and free institutions? Yet they are not a band of assassins—a race of monsters—unsurpassed in the history of fallen mankind? Are the Revs. Orville Dewey, D. D., volunteers to defend them, and so infatuated as to suppose that the falsehood, coolly and unblushingly stated, "It was entailed upon them," will confound their accusers on both sides of the Atlantic?

But Dr. Dewey proceeds: "The substantive matter of the accusation is, that they do not emancipate this class immediately." There is some substance, we think, to this accusation. "In plain English," it is this, that as a nation, we are the worst of robbers and tyrants, so far as one-sixth part of our population is concerned; and, instead of repenting of our evil deeds, we are glorying in our shame. Come from what quarter of the world it may, the charge is true; and the more we attempt to palliate it, the more profane do we prove us to be in our "morals and manners."

Europe points to our Declaration of Independence, and then to our slave marts, slave coffers, slave auctions, slave prisons, slave ships, slave laws, slave plantations; and then holds up our republican pretensions to the derision of the world. Will it be said, that she has an old grudge against us, because we have no king, no monarch, no emperor; she heaps reproaches on us for an evil purpose; she wishes to see the overthrow of this republic? Be it so. Is her rebuke as unmerited? Is her accusation therefore proved to be false? Can we show ourselves to be innocent, because we can prove (at least to our own satisfaction) that she is malicious and hypocritical? Will it be said, she is herself guilty of oppression, of grinding the faces of the poor, and upholding forms of government at war with the rights of man? Be it so. Does this show that we are not a nation of slaveholders, wholesale brokers in the trade of blood, the greatest of liars, and the most despicable of religious and political impostors? Bad as she is, she will not, she cannot tolerate on her soil so foul a system as American slavery. If she is corrupt in practice, she is not so vainglorious in profession as we are; and whatever may be her crimes, when she measures us by our own standard, and is thus enabled to triumph over us, we have no right to complain. To escape this reproach, we must either repudiate that standard, or give freedom to our slaves.

What next, thou reverend whitewasher? Is thy stock of apologies exhausted? O no!—Gradual emancipation has been going on in this country from the moment that it was freed from its connection with Great Britain! Indeed! And it is on that account that we are taunted and rebuked by Europe? And because some slaves have had their chains broken, should this exonerate the land from condemnation, should one-sixth of all the people be held in slavery? Dr. Dewey makes his boast in a form which implies that, since 1776, the number of slaves has steadily decreased in this country; but the fact is, and he cannot be ignorant of it, it has increased from five hundred thousand to twenty-five hundred thousand and upwards!—and to our present capital stock, we are adding nearly one hundred thousand fresh victims every year! As he hides this damning fact entirely from sight, his plea of "gradual emancipation" is a piece of bold imposture, and a low falsehood by implication. So far as the Northern States are concerned, the emancipation of their slaves has been caused rather by an uncongenial soil and climate, than by any real detestation of slavery.

"Up to the time of the abolition excitement," says Dr. D., "the discussion of such relief was freely entertained from one end of the country to the other. Let the reader remember the debates in the Virginia Legislature, after the Southampton massacre," &c. &c. And what of those debates? Dr. Dewey assumes to speak intelligently on this point. After the Nat Turner insurrection, conservatism very naturally pervaded all parts of Virginia. Her Legislature was convened to meet the dreadful exigencies of the times, and for a few weeks, until tranquillity was again restored, the floodgates of discussion were opened in that body on the subject of slavery; and many eloquent speeches were made, and startling confessions uttered, in regard not to the actual criminality of slaveholding, but—mark! to the evils and dangers of the system, and the impolicy of allowing slaves to be emancipated, except they were expatriated to Liberia, or elsewhere.

What was the result of all this? Was any proposition adopted for the abolition of slavery, even at a remote period, as far off as half way between now and never? No. Were any steps taken to mitigate the sad condition of the slaves? No, but rather to make their bondage more rigorous. The few privileges which they had before the insurrection, were taken from them, and new laws passed calculated to drive them to despair. But especially were the Legislature moved by a hellish spirit of persecution against the free colored inhabitants of the State, and some of the members advocated their forcible expulsion, even at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. Vindictive and cruel enactments were adopted, in order to make their existence in Virginia insupportable; and bands of wretches conspired to break into their peaceful dwellings at night, destroy their furniture, bruise and lacerate their persons, and commit many outrages on the women, in order to make them willing to give Liberia, in order to civilize and evangelize that benighted land! Several cargoes of emigrants were obtained in this diabolical manner. Let the reader remember all this! How came Dr. Dewey to hide these facts? As a professed teacher of morals, does he not know that he who intentionally suppresses the truth in an important statement, virtually tells a lie?

"Up to the time of the abolition excitement!" Look at this phraseology—see in what connection it stands—mark the obvious design of it! Does it not imply—does it not its author intend to have the inference drawn—that, before the banner of immediate emancipation was unfurled to the breeze, the cause of abolition was steadily advancing, the prospects of the enslaved were constantly brightening, the day of jubilee was rapidly approaching? Are we not assured that the discussion of relief was freely entertained from one end of the country to the other?

This hopeful state of things continued "up to the time of the abolition excitement." Ay, there's the

venom of the insinuation, the murderous intent of the slander! O, cruel and cowardly snarl! O, monstrous perversion of the facts of history! This defamer of toil-worn, battle-scarred, uncompromising philanthropists and reformers is writing adversely for the enlightenment of the people of Europe; and in order to save the American slaveholders and their abettors from foreign reproach, he points to the American abolitionists as sinners above all others—as those who have thrown back the cause of emancipation, put a stop to free discussion, crushed the rising hopes of the oppressed, and strengthened the hands of the oppressors! We shall not stop, in this review and at this late period, to vindicate either the anti-slavery movement, or the character and efforts of those who have exposed it. Arrayed against them, in a solid phalanx, are the slaveholders and slave-drivers—all who despise and hate the colored race—the drunken, the profane, the lewd, the mobocratic—spiritual wickedness in high places, and political villainy in low ones. With them, in heart and hope—in blessing and praise—in sunshine and storm—are the free people of color and the mighty mass of slaves. The Moloch of slavery has no warfare with any effort in the land. Their principles are such as adorn the gospel of Christ, and give renown and lustre to the Declaration of Independence. Their measures are lawful, rational, peaceful, effective. Their purposes are disinterested, magnanimous, just, merciful, impartial. Their zeal is as laudable, their courage as noble, their spirit as beneficent, their success as promising, as ever characterized any reform, or any body of reformers, in any age or country. Posterity shall bless and honor them; but for those who assail, deride or calumniate them, perpetrating infamy or shameful oblation is in store.

Convention at Dedham.

We have just returned from the anti-slavery convention at Dedham, which was held on Monday and Tuesday last, in the town-hall, of course, though there is no lack of meeting-houses in the place. We were not able to be present until the morning of the second day. The discussion of the previous day, we understood, was chiefly upon the pro-slavery character of Dedham, and particularly upon the position of the clergy and politicians. The forenoon and afternoon of Tuesday were mainly occupied by a spirited discussion respecting the whig and democratic parties, Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, the recent conduct of Senators Bates and Choate in the U. S. Senate, and the annexation of Texas. The editor of the whig paper (a Mr. Moore) appeared as the champion of the whig party, and Mr. W. H. Spear as the democratic advocate. It was amusing to witness the billing and cooing between these rival politicians, in their fraternal union of purpose to destroy the effect of the convention, and to whitewash the black iniquity of their parties. Mr. Moore was delighted with the course pursued by Messrs. Bates and Choate, on the presentation of the Massachusetts resolves. He pronounced it to have been dignified and proper, and honorable to the Commonwealth! He thought the Legislature, at its late session, did perfectly right not to bestow any censure on them! Massachusetts had always been an anti-slavery State! In the evening, the meeting was almost constantly interrupted, in an indecent, profane and mobocratic manner, by a considerable number of rowdies, who piously came to the rescue of the clergy and the church, especially of the Rev. Dr. Burgess, and swore that they would not stand such damned nonsense, nor allow such "rascally charges" to be brought against the divine order. It was a precious and most instructive moral development. The leading disturbers were two notorious ruffians, one of whom was evidently under the influence of strong drink. All sorts of exclamations were made by these miserable men and their gang—they hissed, stamped, yelled, threatened, raved, and gloried in their shame. These are they who are every where rallying for the defence of the clergy and the church against the "infidel attacks of those 'organizing' abolitionists, who are found on the original anti-slavery platform! How plainly does it prove the 'divinity' of the clergy, and the purity of the church! While such turbulent outbreaks are disgraceful to every place in which they occur, they never fail to aid the movement which they are intended to obstruct, and to cover its opponents with shame and confusion of face.

The chair was occupied by Edmund Quincy, and Saml. Ellis of Medford, was appointed Secretary. The following are the resolutions which were presented to the convention, and discussed by Parker Pillsbury, Frederick Douglass, Wm. A. White, W. L. Garrison, John Orvis of Vermont, W. H. Spear, Mr. Moore, G. W. F. Melton, Warren Allen, and others.

Resolved, That the present state of inaction in Dedham, on the subject of American slavery, condemns both priest and politician; but especially the former.

Resolved, That Massachusetts has been dishonored and betrayed by her Senators in Congress, Isaac C. Bates and Rufus Choate, who, when she was insulted and denounced on the floor of the U. S. Senate as a traitorous State, for having proposed a righteous and constitutional measure, in the spirit of dastards covered before the front of slaveholding audacity, and by their silence, virtually admitted the foul accusations brought against this Commonwealth to be just.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State, at its late session, in refusing to rebuke those recent Senators, deserves to be held in infamy with them, and should be sternly rebuked in every assembly of the people.

Resolved, That in the election of Henry Clay or Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States, nothing will be gained to the cause of liberty, nothing done to promote the prosperity of the nation; but it will be an indication of gross national profligacy, of a tyrannous disregard of human rights, and of a base subservience to the slaveholding power.

Resolved, That genuine abolitionism, which has any moral discrimination, cannot cast any suffrages for the elevation of James G. Birney to the Presidency, in view of his attempt to deliver the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, and his abandonment of the anti-slavery platform, in company with those whose love of clerical domination and sectarian intolerance made it impracticable for them to remain on it.

Resolved, That American slavery is as humane, as pure, as holy, as the religion of the country, which sanctifies and upholds it; that the bulwarks of the system still continue to be the American church and clergy; and that the friends of emancipation cannot be too active in their endeavors to expose the rottenness of those bodies, and the impolicy of that religion.

Whereas, by the recent intelligence from Washington, the annexation of Texas to this country, by treaty, is now rendered almost certain; and

Whereas, such annexation would be in defiance of all constitutional power, a high-handed act of arbitrary despotism, and an actual dissolution of the Union; and

Whereas, the great object of such annexation is to open a new and an immense market for the traffic in human flesh—to extend and perpetuate the horrible system of slavery—to multiply slave States—to crush yet more effectually the free labor of the North—to give the slaveholding power omnipotent sway in both houses of Congress—and to exterminate freedom in this republic—therefore,

Resolved, That if this deed of oppression and blood shall be perpetrated, either at the present or at any other session of Congress, we proclaim our determination not to submit to it, and pledge ourselves to do what in us lies to induce our fellow-citizens of the North to declare the Union at an end, and to institute such government as shall be compatible with the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

Unflinching friends of the cause were present from Boston, Quincy, Walpole, Needham, and other places. A generous entertainment was provided by our Dedham friends for all who came.

Convention at Framingham.

This Convention was held on the 6th and 7th inst. Scarcely any of the inhabitants of the place attended, (in consequence of the scandalous imputations cast upon it, in advance, by the Rev. David Brigham,) except a gang of profligate rowdies, who appeared in defence of the said Brigham in particular, and of the churches generally. Francis Jackson, of Boston, was called to the chair, and W. L. Garrison acted as secretary. The following are the resolutions that were discussed on the occasion, by Henry Clapp, Jr. and Jas. N. Buffum of Lynn, Frederick Douglass, Lunsford Lane, and W. L. Garrison:

Resolved, That the conduct of David Brigham, the Calvinist clergyman, in this town, in warning the people against this Convention, and endeavoring to associate it in their minds with doctrines which anti-slavery bodies have never put forth nor advocated, prove him to be a craven spiritless priest, and entitles him to the severe rebuke of every decent man in the community.

Resolved, Furthermore, That those men and women who have been induced by the infamous conduct of this Brigham to stay away from our meetings, are in such a state of slavery as to deserve our warmest pity and compassion; and we advise them, seriously to consider their present ignominious position, and to inquire if something cannot be done, speedily, to relieve themselves from the iron despotism of their clerical usurper.

Resolved, That the opposition which is now arrayed against the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, ostensibly on the ground that its object is not the emancipation of the slaves, but the overthrow of christian institutions, is identical in spirit with that which, from the beginning, has attempted to crush the anti-slavery movement, subjected abolitionists to lynch law, filled the land with mobocratic tumults, and trampled in the dust the nominally free colored population of the United States.

Resolved, That the outcry now raised by a profligate priesthood and a corrupt church, against the faithful and uncompromising friends of the slave, that they are disorganizers and infidels, is precisely the same as that which was raised against Jesus of Nazareth, eighteen hundred years ago, by the chief priests, scribes and Pharisees, namely, that he was not of God, because he kept not the Sabbath day; that he was an immoral man, because he associated with publicans and sinners; that he was a blasphemer, because he claimed to be the Son of God; that he was the enemy of government, because he declared his kingdom to be not of this world; and that he had a devil, because he mercifully went about doing good—healing the sick, opening the eyes of the blind, and raising the dead.

Resolved, That the most formidable enemies, with a very few exceptions, to the anti-slavery movement, as well as to every other unpopular reform, are the American clergy, who can justly claim no other succession from apostolic times than that of being in the spirit and tradition in the footsteps of their Christ-rejecting predecessors, the Jewish chief priests, scribes and Pharisees.

Resolved, That we are more than ever convinced, by the rapid developments of their true character, that the American churches are the bulwarks of slavery, and that it is the duty of abolitionists to seek their prostration by those weapons which are mighty, through God, to the pulling down of the strong holds of Satan.

Resolved, That the recent conduct of Senators Bates and Choate, in the United States Senate, when Massachusetts was branded as a traitorous State, and covered with scorn and insult by southern slaveholding Senators, on account of a proposal of her Legislature to amend the U. S. Constitution as to abolish slave property representation in Congress, was cowardly and servile to a humiliating extent, highly disgraceful to themselves, a base betrayal of the rights of their constituents, and signally reproachful to the name and fame of the old Bay State.

Resolved, That Isaac C. Bates and Rufus Choate, having proved themselves to be political dastards, and ready to wear the yoke of their southern overseers, are unfit to represent a free people, and should instantly return home from Washington, that their places may be supplied by those who have too much manhood to bow their knee to the dark spirit of slavery.

Resolved, That if the Legislature of this State, at its present session, shall fail to rebuke those recent Senators for their polluxianous conduct, in strong and indignant terms, it will share in their infamy, poor contempt on its own course of action, and dishonor afresh the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to this country will be a dissolution of the American Union in form, as it has long been dissolved in fact.

Annexation of Texas.

On our first page is a letter from DANIEL WEBSTER, written in reply to one addressed to him by a large number of influential citizens in Worcester county, asking for a statement of his present views on the question of the annexation of Texas. A considerable portion of it is made up of extracts from a speech delivered by him in the city of New-York, in 1837. He renews his expressions of opposition to the measure, on the ground of its unconstitutionality mainly. In view of the present alarming crisis, his language and spirit are certainly tame, and he as studiously avoids saying any thing respecting southern slavery, as though he were a slave cowering beneath the uplifted lash of the slave driver. His letter comes too late.

By the latest intelligence from Washington, it is conceded on every side that there is imminent danger of this accursed deed being consummated almost immediately. We have no doubt that the slaveholders will triumph, not by their own strength alone, (for alone, they are impotent), but by the aid of northern traitors, who are always to be found on the floor of Congress, ready to betray the rights and interests of northern freemen, either for a paltry political bribe, or for lack of manhood. The infamous course pursued by our State Legislature, in refusing to rebuke Messrs. Bates and Choate to exert themselves to the utmost in resisting the proposed annexation, will naturally be regarded by the South as an invitation, on their part, for her to add that "valley of rascals" to the Union.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on Friday last—

Mr. Winthrop rose and said, that he wished to move a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of introducing resolutions on a subject which, in his judgment, ought to be brought, at an early day, to the solemn consideration of this House and of this country. He thought that it was high time that it was understood by the representatives of the people, and by the people themselves, whether the annexation of Texas was the settled policy of this government. He had expressed his apprehensions on this subject yesterday, and it would be out of order for him to go further now. But he desired to have the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules.

The resolutions are in the following words:

Resolved, That no proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States ought to be made or assented to, by this Government.

Resolved, That the House will resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the consideration of the above resolution, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and that said resolution be made the special order of the day until disposed of.

The House then, after some conversation between several members, refused to suspend the rules—yeas 40, nays 122—and the resolutions were not received.

This, though not perhaps strictly a test vote, is a remarkably significant of the temper and disposition of the House on this subject. Woe to this guilty land! If Texas be annexed, what shall we do? Do you ask that question as slaves, or as freemen? If as slaves, submit without a murmur—bare your chains to the lash of your drivers—and hug your yoke! If as freemen, CUT THE CONNEXION, assert your independence, and rally round the standard of Liberty!

THE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

All the Conventions which last two days will begin at 1 o'clock, P. M. of the day first named. Where only one day is named, they will commence at 10 A. M.

Conventions in Plymouth, Bristol and Essex counties will be attended by S. S. Foster, Charles L. Remond, and J. M. Spear, and will take place as follows:

Fall River—Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22d.
New-Bedford—Saturday and Sunday, 23d and 24th.
Taunton—Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th.
Rehoboth—Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th.
Pawtucket—Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th.
Norton—Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2d.
Essex—Thursday and Friday, April 4th and 5th.
Roxbury—Saturday and Sunday, 6th and 8th.
Beverly—Thursday and Wednesday, 9th and 10th.
Salem—Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th.
Newburyport—Saturday and Monday, 13th and 15th.
Amesbury Mills—Tuesday, 16th.
Bradford—Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th.
Andover, (South Parish)—Friday, 19th.

Abby Kelley will lecture at New-Bedford on the evening of Friday the 22d, and attend the Convention there.

Conventions in Middlesex and Norfolk will be attended by Parker Pillsbury, Frederick Douglass, and Wm. A. White; and will take place as follows:

Foxboro—Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th.
Medway—Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th.
Wrentham—Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th.

Conventions in Worcester county will be attended by Abby Kelley, Dr. E. D. Hudson, S. H. Gay, G. W. Stacey, &c.; and will be held as follows:

Southern Series.
Grafton—Friday and Saturday, 22d and 23d.

Northern Series.
Holden—Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th.
Lancaster—Wednesday, 27th.
Sterling—Thursday and Friday, 28th and 29th.
Rutland—Saturday, 30th.
Princeton—Sunday, 31st.

Westminster—Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2d.
Fitchburg—Wednesday and Thursday, 3d and 4th.
Leominster—Friday and Saturday, 5th and 6th.
Ashburnham—Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th.
Gardner—Wednesday and Thursday, 10th and 11th.
Hudson—Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th.
Peterham—Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th.
Athol—Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th.

Wendell Phillips will attend the Conventions at Upton, Millbury and Fitchburg.

The friends of the cause in the above named towns and their immediate vicinity are urgently requested to take every means of giving the widest possible notice of these meetings. Let each one consider this his own personal duty. See to it, also, that convenient places for assembling are obtained, so as to secure large audiences. Let all that can be present, especially those who are willing to take a part in the discussions; and thus, while they relieve the agents, give added interest to the debate. We mean to awaken the old, and create a new anti-slavery zeal throughout the Commonwealth. The most important questions are to be discussed by the ablest and most devoted of the friends of the slave. We commend them to the hospitality of the friends every where, and hope that especially they will be aided in getting from place to place, to lessen the labor and expense of the whole undertaking. Any town which does not receive large printed placards to notify the meetings of the Convention during its session, can be supplied by applying at 25 Cornhill.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Gen. Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

To the Abolitionists of the Commonwealth.

We entreat you to keep in mind the necessity of active financial measures in the progress of the hundred Conventions. Through the efforts of the friends of the movement to represent it as being not an anti-slavery movement, but a dishonest attempt to promulgate communism, non-resistance, &c., under pretence of abolishing slavery, we have frequently been defeated in our attempts to obtain places of meeting, except at an additional expense, which will leave the friends who have visited you without adequate means for sustaining themselves, unless your liberality keeps pace with the necessities created by the columns which are so unjustifiably put in circulation.

Nothing shall be wanting on our part, to sustain the movement, and with your strenuous co-operation and pecuniary support, it will succeed.

Do not grudge the extra exertion and expense thus rendered necessary. The more the opponents multiply obstacles, the greater must be our patient, constant energy to overcome them. Let all contributions be sent to S. Phillips, Treasurer Mass. A. S. S.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Gen. Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

Insult to Massachusetts.

On Thursday last week, Governor Briggs submitted a message in writing to the Senate, informing that body that he had received a printed communication, purporting to be from the Governor of Virginia, forwarding a copy of several resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, against abolishing the slave representation in Congress, and returning those which had been adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature on that subject, and also the letter of the Secretary which accompanied them, in a most contemptuous manner. Governor Briggs expressed the conviction that the Legislature of Massachusetts would maintain the ground which they have deliberately taken, with that manliness and dignity that become the representatives of an enlightened and independent people.

The message was referred to a special joint committee, who subsequently reported sundry resolutions, (which, with the debate thereon, we shall publish next week,) at once dignified, pertinent and spirited, which were unanimously adopted in both branches of the Legislature, and the Governor requested to communicate copies of them to the Governors of the several States, with the request that they may be laid before their respective legislatures. We are glad to record this instance of self-respect and right action.—"Who's here so base, that he would be a bondman?"

Lectures at Amory Hall.

The Lectures on Sunday forenoon and evening next, will be delivered by Mrs. ROSE, of New-York, on "Social Reform." In the afternoon, the same subject will be presented for a free and full discussion.

Lectures at Weymouth.

The Editor of the Liberator expects to lecture in the Universalist meeting-house in Weymouth, on Sunday forenoon and afternoon, March 31st, on topics pertaining to the Sabbath, Worship, the Church and Ministry. In consequence of sudden illness, he was unable to fulfil his previous appointment.

Our respected correspondent "M—" is informed, that her poetical effusion is defective in euphony and execution, as well as in coherency of thought and sentiment. Her rhyme is accurate; but mere rhyme is not poetry.

The Editor of the Liberator will deliver a lecture on American slavery in Brimley Hall, Worcester, on Thursday evening next. He expects to be present at the anti-slavery convention, on Saturday and Sunday next, in New-Bedford.

Rev. John Pierpont, of this city, will deliver a lecture on slavery, in the Lyceum Hall, in Dorchester, on Sunday evening next.

Capital Punishment.

We had hoped to find room, in our present number, for some sketches upon the disgraceful manner in which this immensely important subject was treated by the House of Representatives; but they must lie over till next week. The report of the majority of the committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, was adopted. When the chairman, Mr. Newhall of Saugus, rose in support of the minority report, proposing the abolition of the gallows, the behaviour of a large portion of the members was highly reprehensible, and one of them acted the part of a blackguard. Mr. N. made a long and able speech, but no one had either the courage or candor to reply to him—the yeas and nays were refused to be ordered—the previous question was sprung, and human life treated as though it were of much less importance than a bill for the planting and propagating of oysters! We have commenced, on our last page, the publication of the Minority Report, drawn up by Mr. Newhall—A Report which embodies more of the spirit of the gospel, and exhibits a more reverent regard for the christian standard, we verily believe, than any Report ever before submitted to any legislative assembly in the world.

Collections.

Made by the Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, per their Treasurer, Abby Kelley's account to March 1, 1844.

In Hopkinton—

Benj. Phipps 50c, L. H. Bowker 5c, Moses Phipps 1 50, \$7 00
E. S. Daniels 3 50, sundry contributions 7 81, 11 31
A. Phipps 25c, P. Daniels 1, 1 25
A friend in South Natick 1, 1 00

In Milford—

Pearly Hunt 1, A. J. Ballou 4, Wm. Hall 50c, 5 50
C. A. Bliss 75c, S. B. Holbrook 25c, M. Jack, call 75c, 1 25
P. Rockwood 1, A. Cobb 50c, C. Chapin 25c, E. Wright 50, 2 95
W. R. Bliss 1, S. Bicknell 25c, A. Chapin 1, M. Hall 50c, 3 80
G. Leland, W. T. Russell 25c, T. Leonard 25c, 0 75
Levi Taylor 1, G. W. Howard 25c, Mrs. Adams 25c, 1 50
Z. Thayer 25c, C. Price 50c, A friend 50c, 1 50
Adin Ballou 1, D. S. Godfrey 1, C. K. Scribner 2 50
E. D. Draper 6 12, a friend 60c, H. R. Cleaveland 25c, 6 97
N. Aldrich 25c, S. B. Brown 25c, H. Fish 50c, 1 00
Dr. Scamwell 25c, Mr. Whitney 25c, Mr. Metcalf 75c, 1 25
A. Haynes 50c, O. Ballou 25c, Mr. Mayhew 1, 1 75
C. Thayer 17c, S. Albee 25c, I. Hero 25c, Mrs. Beale 25c, 1 50
L. Chapin, 50c, J. Chapin 25c, S. Bicknell 50c, 0 92
C. Leland 25c, M. Willard 25c, S. Parkhurst 25c, 0 75
N. Holbrook 16c, J. S. Claiborn 50c, Mr. Montague 25c, 0 91
Mr. Thayer 25c, Ira Lee 1, friends 3 27, 4 59
D. S. Whitney 25c, contributions at Conventions, 13, 18 25
C. Aldrich, Upton, 25c, H. Bradish do. 1, 1 25
C. Wing, Uxbridge, 25c, contributions in do. 1 12, 1 37
R. Hanis, Woonsocket, 1, R. Fowler, Waterford, 50c, 1 50
Dr. Wilder, Waterford, 50c, F. Kelley, Blackstone, 1 50
E. Hammond 50c, C. Whitney 25c, friends 1 50, 2 25
Contributions in Mendon, 5 50, C. Bullock, Waterford, 12, 1 25
L. B. White 25c, P. Brown 25c, D. Boulet, 25c, 0 75
R. Lenox 25c, friends 62, contributions in Southbridge 2 43, 3 30
Dea. Henshaw, W. Brookfield, 62c, W. Livermore, Spencer, 50c, 1 12
Wm. Doane, Spencer, 16c, contributions in do. 3 45, 3 61

Total, \$98 90

MARRIED.—In this city, on Sunday last, at the Baptist-street church, by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. Franklin O. Howard, of North Bridgewater, to Miss Helen M. Davis, of Boston.

Our acquaintance a very bountiful slice of the wedding-cake, and our best wishes are for the unending happiness of the married couple.

In Belfast, (Me.) Feb. 21, 1844, Mrs. Rhoda Hall, formerly of Exeter, N. H. aged 74 years.

For many years, she lived the life of a christian. As a mother, she was tender and affectionate. The exemplary life she lived was in accordance with the profession she made; and although her exit from this vain world was sudden, yet she was prepared and ready to depart, and died in the full triumph of faith, praising God for the religion of Jesus Christ. "Let me die the death of one who has fought his last and may be like his."—Communicated.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held in the Christian meeting-house, Essex, on Thursday (Fast day) and Friday, April 4th and 5th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The friends of Essex bid us welcome the abolitionists of the county to the Convention, and to their hospitality.

Let there be a strong rallying of the anti-slavery cause. Come one, come all, and celebrate "an acceptable fast before the Lord, by undoing the heavy burdens and letting the oppressed go free."

MARY P. KENNY, Sec'y.
Salem, March 11.

Will the Herald of Freedom please copy?

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The Plymouth County A. S. Society will hold their next quarterly meeting at South Abington (in Rev. Dr. Power's church) on Wednesday, April 2d, 1844. Meeting will commence at 10 o'clock. Let the friends in the county so arrange their business as to be present. We trust we shall have an interesting meeting. An invitation is given to all, without distinction of sect or party, to meet with us, and take part in our deliberations.

SAMUEL DYER, Sec.
Abington, March 12th, 1844.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The present course of exercises will close on Tuesday evening, March 26th, with an exhibition by the Elucution Class. To commence at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec.

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL.

JOHN P. COBURN

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to No. 51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street, Where he continues his same line of business, with an addition, viz:

CLOTHING,

Cut and made in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has also taken considerable pains to select a FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his attention to cutting only. He has selected an assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHES, viz: Broad-cloth, Cassimere, Deskings, Trunks, as well as VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OFF-CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be well clothed and get the worth of your money.

JOHN P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangements, and is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in the above line.

March 22.

JOHN P. COBURN, DEALER IN CLOTHES.

HAS removed from No. 8 to No. 24 Brattle-street and No. 51 Cornhill, and has on hand, for sale, a large assortment of new and second-hand

CLOTHING,

Viz: Suits, Frocks and Dress Coats, Pantaloons and Vests of every description, cheap for cash.

The highest price paid for gentlemen's off-cast Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most thorough manner, at short notice. Garments exchanged on the most reasonable terms.

Boarding-House FOR GENTLEMEN OR LADIES.

MRS. J. WRIGHT

HAS opened a Boarding-house, No. 2 Bulphat-street, for the accommodation of gentlemen or ladies. The best attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience.

